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BURLINGTON, THURSDAY, MAY 28

## WANTED.

When you want anything, advertise in the new special column of this paper. Some bargains are offered there this week which will pay you to read about. See page two. This paper has more than 2,000 readers every week and one cent a word will reach them all.

Those students devoted to the strenuous life who do not play summer baseball can give heed to the call already made by Kansas for college boys to harvest her wheat crop. Manifestly those who have not sown "wild oats" will be better adapted to this work, for oats and wheat do not mix well.

## OUR INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY.

The imaginary line which separates that portion of the United States known as Vermont from the Dominion of Canada has created no end of trouble in one form or another throughout its whole length in its extension across the continent. In this particular region the fish question and precautions against smuggling are the most marked evidences of the operation of this boundary line between the two countries, but some of the troubles experienced in this connection did fair to be eliminated as a result of the new treaty between the United States and Great Britain now in process of negotiation, copies of which have just been laid before the members of the House of Commons in Ottawa. The convention provides for the demarcation of the international boundary between Canada and the United States and concerns the fisheries in contiguous waters. The latter provides for uniform regulations as to times, seasons and appliances for catching fish, to be determined by an international commission consisting of one representative of each government.

It is provided by the treaty that the regulations agreed upon shall be enforced simultaneously and that each government shall exercise jurisdiction over the citizens of either country in case of violations. It is further provided that these regulations shall remain in force for four years and shall be terminable only upon one year's notice by either of the contracting parties.

The waters to which the treaty is to apply are Passamaquoddy bay, Lake Memphremagog, Lake Champlain, the St. Lawrence river, Lake Ontario, Niagara river, Lake Erie, St. Clair river and lake, Lake Huron, excluding Georgian bay but including North Channel, St. Mary's river, Rainy river and lake, Lake of the Woods, Strait of San Juan de Fuca and contiguous waters on the Pacific. The other treaty with regard to the remarking of the international boundary refers to the several points as to which there is any dispute.

## THE WORK OF CONGRESS.

While the Sixtieth Congress has not adjourned without day it is possible practically to sum up its work, for it is safe to predict what will be accomplished in the short time remaining. It is popular in some directions to shout a "do-nothing Congress," but as a matter of fact its achievements will compare favorably with those of most sessions preceding a presidential election. More important questions were presented and discussed on which the public generally or sections or classes demanded action than ever before in history, and a majority of them were of President Roosevelt's making.

Standing conspicuously above all other questions with which Congress dealt was an emergency currency. The Senate and House failed to agree, with the result that a monetary commission of senators and representatives was agreed upon as a compromise.

Numerous bills affecting labor were considered by both the Senate and the House. It is conceded that more legislation would have resulted had it not been for the pending national elections. But out of this condition of affairs came a new employers' liability law. A bill is pending providing for compensation of government employees in hazardous occupations who are injured in the line of duty.

Other matters of importance to organized labor failed, including an injunction law, provision for exemption from the treble penalty clause of the Sherman anti-trust law and other amendments to relieve labor unions from the operations of this law.

Some of the other things urged upon Congress by President Roosevelt which were not enacted resulted in compromises. He wanted a national child labor law. A law regulating

child labor in the District of Columbia and the Territories passed, but it will not serve as a model for State legislatures because it was amended to fit peculiar conditions in the district.

The construction of four battleships was urged. An appropriation was made for the construction of two, though the policy of authorizing two each year was regarded as a concession to the President's big naval program.

A tariff commission, with a view to the revision, at the next session, was advocated strongly. The Senate authorized its committee on finance, and the House authorized its committee on ways and means to conduct individual investigations during the summer recess.

Several measures were recommended to place greater power in the hands of the Interstate Commerce commission. Among these was a proposal that the commission ascertain the physical valuation of railroads; that the commission be given the power to suspend increases in railroad rates pending an investigation of their justice, and that railroads be allowed to make pooling agreements. None of these bills passed, but an appropriation of \$250,000 was made for the establishment of a statistical and accounting department for the commission.

An effort still is in progress in the Senate to suspend the operation of the commodities clause of the Hepburn rate act until January 1, 1910.

General revision of the Sherman law in the interest of both capital and labor was demanded, and a bill looking in this direction was presented by the National Civic Federation. After a number of hearings before the judicial committee of the House and Senate, it became evident that it stood no chance of passage. A movement for the appointment of a commission to consider such legislation during the recess of Congress met with no encouragement.

An effort was made in both Houses to secure an appropriation for the creation of the Southern Appalachian and White Mountains forest reserves, but it did not succeed. As an alternative, a commission to investigate was authorized.

The creation of a "waterways fund," by making an appropriation of \$50,000,000, was rejected because of the condition of the treasury. As a substitute, a bill was prepared to "continue" the inland waterway commission, which was amended to "authorize" the commission, it being contended that President Roosevelt had no authority to appoint the commission in the first place. This bill passed.

Substantial increase in the pay of officers and enlisted men of the army, navy, marine corps, revenue cutter service and life-saving service was provided for.

Bills regulating the shipment of liquor to prohibition States were considered without result. Bills to establish postal savings banks met the same fate.

The Rainey River dam project in Minnesota which was passed by Congress and vetoed by the President, was passed over the veto.

The ocean mail subvention bill was passed as an amendment to the post-office appropriation bill. It was rejected by the House, and now is in conference, with little chance of success. In the postoffice bill, also, is a provision authorizing the postmaster general to suppress periodicals which publish articles inciting anarchy, arson or murder. Among other bills which became laws are:

Prohibiting betting on the races in the District of Columbia.

Requiring the registration of all cases of tuberculosis in the District of Columbia.

Increasing from \$8 to \$12 a month the pensions to widows or orphans of soldiers. During the session 2,794 private pension bills became laws.

In the Senate the movement for the reinstatement of the negro soldiers for the Brownsville affair went over until next session. An investigation was made of charges of structural defects in battleships by the committee on naval affairs and treaties negotiated at The Hague conference and general arbitration treaties with practically all nations were ratified.

The treaty providing for the control of wireless telegraphy went over until next session, as did the question of taking some action against President Castro.

In the House extended hearings were held on resolutions providing for the abolition of the tariff on wood pulp and print paper, but they have failed of action. An investigation was conducted into charges by Representative Lilley concerning submarine boat legislation, which resulted in a severe arraignment of Mr. Lilley himself, which by the way, bids fair to result in his nomination for the governorship of Connecticut on the ground that he started a crusade against corruption in Congress.

It is evident from this summary that while some things have not been accomplished, the record as a whole will enable the republicans to go into the presidential campaign under favorable conditions so far as national legislation is concerned.

## LUMBER IN CONCRETE BUILDING.

(From the Chicago Railway Age.)  
It was naturally supposed that the growing use of concrete for buildings would result in a large reduction in the consumption of timber for building purposes, but the proportion of lumber used for concrete forms is so large that in many cases little saving in this direction is affected by concrete construction. An example of this practice which looks like a prodigious waste.

## SITUATION IN CONGRESS

**President and Republican Leaders Also Out of Harmony.**

**Mr. Roosevelt Disgusted with Their Record, but Likely to Give the Usual Certificate of Character for Campaign Purposes.**

A Washington special to The New York Evening Post says:

Discord among republicans in Congress and lack of harmony between the executive and the majority in the two branches increases rather than decreases as adjournment draws nearer. Disagreements over the legislative programme and over important and unimportant features of it mark the close of the session. President Roosevelt is disgusted with the record made by the republican leadership in both branches. For their part, the leaders are equally bitter in their comments on Mr. Roosevelt. They say he is responsible, through his message and arguments, for all the present mess.

Mr. Roosevelt has contemplated, and would like to send, a stinging message to Congress, laying the republican leadership for their inaction on his pet policies and for the course they have pursued which has so muddled the legislative waters. He has withheld his public endorsement because of the approaching election and because of the harm it might do to Taft at the Chicago convention. The President knows that the nomination of the secretary of war will be a bitter dose for Aldrich and Cannon and their lieutenants in the Senate and House. They are "sour" enough now at the prospect, and the President does not care or dare to make them any angrier. In the end, as usual, Mr. Roosevelt may be expected to send the representatives home with a letter of broad commendation for the course they have pursued this winter. For public consumption he will find the silver lining to the cloud.

**WORRY OVER THE "PORK BILL" AND THE CURRENCY.**

There has been talk, apparently inspired at the White House, that the public building bill would be voted on the ground that the appropriations it carries are extravagant and unnecessary. But it seems more probable today that Mr. Roosevelt will approve it. A lot of his friends are "taken care of" in the bill, and they have represented to him that they should not be made to lose their share of the "pork" because the leaders have not supported and enacted into law any of the White House demands.

The present frantic efforts to revive the moribund currency bill is a vivid illustration of the uneasiness existing among republican congressmen and a sign of their dissatisfaction with the record they have made for themselves. The leaders are in a perfect "saw" about currency legislation. They don't know what to do. Mr. Cannon and his lieutenants and a group in the Senate are afraid to enact the republicans go home without enacting some sort of legislation. They claim to have heard from the country since the announcement was made that there would be no financial legislation at this

session. The substance of this message, which they think they have received, is that, unless an emergency currency bill is passed, the next House will be democratic.

Mr. Cannon is the moving spirit behind the talk of reviving the currency bill. He is prodding the conference desperately and seeking with all his might to obtain concessions from Aldrich.

"When we went into conference with the Aldrich and Vreeland bills," said one of the conference to-day, "we expected to give and take in coming to an agreement. At once Mr. Aldrich made it plain that his programme was all take and no give. I haven't received any indication yet that he has changed his mind."

**OPPOSED TO THE SPEAKER'S IDEAS.**

Opposed to the speaker and those who agree with him about the political necessity of currency legislation, regardless of its merits and its effect on the financial and business world, there is a strong element in both branches that believes that it would be wiser to go home without doing anything than to attempt to wring out a law while Congress is in its dying gasp.

Whole country realizes now that anything we might agree upon in the next day or two would be wholly ineffectual and unadvised, and enacted solely for its political effect," said one of this faction. "It would be an attempt to fool the people which would absolutely fail of its purpose. The situation in Congress is too well known. Aldrich and the Senate attempt to force a vicious measure upon us, designed, I believe, to aid the bond sellers and the speculative bankers. We must confess that no honest, sincere effort was made to do the best thing for the country. The House believes that the Aldrich bill has an ulterior motive, and has been kept alive by selfish and greedy interest. We cannot claim that the Vreeland, the Foster, or the McKinley bills, in the Foster, or the McKinley bills, but we do claim there was more sincerity in framing them than went to the making of the Senate proposal."

**BITTERNESS GENERATE BY CONFLICT.**

The conflict and clash of opinion over the currency bill has generated perhaps more heat and bitterness than any of the other proposals before Congress this winter, but the republicans led by Representative Townsend, who tried to secure the enactment of an amendment bill, are sulky. Politics has been played with everything that Congress has had to consider, no matter how relatively unimportant it might be. This has made bad blood between the friends of the rival republican candidates.

The animosity created here this winter between republicans and the personal differences between whether or not the President should be supported, would have torn wide open a less well-disciplined party. Even as it is a great many republicans fear that the mix-up here at this session will be reflected in the November vote. For a party which claims to "do things," the republicans have given a sad exhibition this winter. Mr. Roosevelt and the legislative leaders in Senate and House are as far apart as the poles. The rank and file behind the leaders are sulky and discontented and divided into factions. "However," said a veteran republican this afternoon, "our people are well disciplined. We'll get together, and I'll bet you anything you like, the President never will say openly that he is dissatisfied with the record we have made for ourselves."

## RESISTING THE BRYAN CRAZE.

(From the New York Post.)

Without proclaiming thereby that the Hon. James Chaffey of Pennsylvania is the very highest type of the American statesman, we cannot but feel that the democrats of Pennsylvania, in resisting the Bryan craze, have rendered a distinct national service. Their action will intensify the regret that the sound element in the party did not begin to work for Gov. Johnson some months ago. His phenomenal, even though unsuccessful, run in Alabama shows, the more it is studied, how eager the rank and file of the party are to vote for some one else than the man who has been defeated twice, and upon whose nomination the republicans are counting as their best chance of success. It will be gratifying, indeed, if Pennsylvania, New York, and other important States record their protests in the convention against the Bryan substitution. Otherwise, the democracy will have to be written down a greater donkey than ever, to throw away the chances of a vigorous campaign, with large hope of victory, in favor of a political harlequin whose endless speeches have wearied everybody, and who has yet to show that he merits the name of statesman. This much is plain now: if the candidates are to be Taft and Bryan, the campaign bids fair to be as uninteresting as those in the far past. Mr. Roosevelt will have to take the stump to get real life into it.

## IN POLITICS.

(From the Detroit Free Press.)

A ticket for a minstrel show.  
That I don't want to see;  
Four chances on an oxen clock.  
A lady said to me:  
Two tickets to a church affair.  
A touch by five or six.  
That is the way my money goes,  
For I'm in politics.  
By 9 o'clock this morn I bought  
Three tickets for a dance,  
Four tickets to a pedro game.  
Also I had a chance  
Upon a match that wouldn't go.  
The dollars spent were six;  
It would not do to tell them "no,"  
For I'm in politics.

Three "bads" I bought in programmes,  
Also I had a chance  
Upon a match that wouldn't go.  
The dollars spent were six;  
It would not do to tell them "no,"  
For I'm in politics.

For every one insulate.  
I patronize them one and all,  
It's always wise to mix;  
I badly need that coin myself,  
For I'm in politics.

I would not be a single man  
To cast his vote for me;  
I buy the tickets I can't use,  
That's different, you see.  
I would not offer gold to him,  
I spurn such lowly tricks;  
I only buy what voters sell,  
For I'm in politics.

## CONSPICUOUS DISAPPOINTMENT.

(From the Boston Globe.)

Conspicuous disappointments on "Tap day" at Yale were those of Robert Fairbanks, son of the vice-president; Benjamin Harrison McKee, erstwhile "Baby" McKee; William Howard Taft and John Kendrick Bangs Jr., none of whom were chosen for membership in either of the three exclusive senior societies. Maybe the jealous Yale boys thought that these four young men of distinguished ancestry already had honor enough.

## WOOD PULP SUBSTITUTE

**One Who Invents It May Realize Enormous Wealth.**

**Forests Are Withering Away under the Tremendous Consumption and Some People Say a Paper Famine Is Eminent.**

Anyone that can invent a satisfactory process for utilizing some substitute for wood pulp for making paper, writes C. E. Carter in the Sunday magazine supplement of the New York Tribune, may realize of it wealth beyond the dreams of avarice. The forests from which the world's paper supply is drawn are withering so rapidly under the tremendous consumption that a paper famine is believed to be imminent, says the Fourth Estate.

So grave is the situation that the United States government has established an experimental laboratory at South Boston to try to find a substitute for wood pulp. The British government, equally concerned over the outlook, recently sent the most renowned paper-making chemists to India and Burma for the same purpose.

Scored, perhaps hundreds, of private individuals are also eagerly engaged in the quest for paper material. So far neither government nor private investigators have made substantial progress. Yet all the time the world's consumption of paper increases, while the forests diminish. At the present time the United States uses as much wood for paper in one year as grows in the forests in three.

Paper plays an extremely important part in the world's economy. It not only serves man in the humble capacities of newspapers and bank checks, but for about every other use in life, from the cradle to the coffin. Napkins, car wheels, stair railings, furniture, tubs, buckets, artificial flowers, lead pencils, stage settings, building materials, and some hundred other objects are made from paper. In Saxony cloth is woven from paper. Japanese soldiers cook their rations in paper saucers.

The annual consumption of paper affords a pretty fair gauge of national development. For instance, the United States consumes 57.3 pounds of paper per capita every year. Canada 27.5 pounds, Germany 25.9, France 20.4, Argentina 14.4, Japan 12.4 pounds, and Russia 2.3 pounds. China uses only eleven-hundredths of a pound.

To supply the United States with paper in 1905 required 2,043,000 cords of wood, 2,548 tons of straw, and 80,442 tons of rags and waste paper, all of which yielded a product of total value of \$18,150,415. It can readily be seen, therefore, that there are millions in it for the man who can find a new material to supply this tremendous demand.

About every vegetable product that has ever been suspected of having a fiber has been the subject of paper-making experiments. The sagebrush, which covers so many thousands of square miles of the arid West has been tried, but cannot be utilized satisfactorily by any process now known. Banana stalks have been tried also. So has ramie.

A New York expert spent three or four years studying the possibilities of cornstalks for paper making. An excellent paper midway in properties between that from rags and that from wood pulp is made by stripping off the hard outer shell of the cornstalk and boiling it in caustic soda. The pitch cooked by itself yields a parchment-like paper. The entire stalk except the nodes yields a rather hard paper of intermediate quality. But processes must be further developed before cornstalks can take the place of wood pulp.

The same expert is now studying bagasse, which is the residue of sugar cane after the juice has been pressed out. Mills are now in operation in Louisiana and Texas making boxwood and pressboard papers from bagasse. A mill in Michigan is making boxboard materials from peat. In both these materials the fiber is so short that it is necessary to mix old paper or wood pulp with it in order to use it. Cornstalks seem to be the most promising material in this country at present. Persistent experiments have been made, but the results so far have been unsatisfactory, except to incense the farmers who have taken advantage of popular credulity to sell stock. If once a satisfactory process of treating cotton stalks can be found, vast possibilities will be opened up; for it is estimated that twenty-three million tons of them are burned or plowed under in the South annually.

Sindall, the British expert, thought bamboo the most promising material he could find in India and Burma, with rice straw second. But both the character and the length of the fiber in bamboo and rice straw preclude its use as a substitute for wood pulp unless some revolutionary process for treating it can be found.

Another English expert proposes to return to the first paper making material, papyrus, used by the Egyptians and the old Romans. Unfortunately, the papyrus supply is too limited to be of prime importance.

Over in Germany they are reintroducing straw for paper making. In the last year the quantity of straw used for paper in the Fachland has tripled. The production of paper from straw dates back to 1800. The process was first used in the United States in May, 1857. After 1880 the use of straw began to decline, owing to the competition of wood pulp. In Belgium, Holland and Italy the use of straw for paper making ceased altogether years ago; but the stubble on German farms stuck to it until they found how to simplify and improve the process, and now they find this material specially adapted to the manufacture of fine papers.

The Germans were also kind enough to begin replanting their forests a hundred and fifty years ago, so that their supply of wood pulp will be kept up indefinitely. The Japanese also had the foresight to take up the care of their forests years ago.

## CITY STRIFE FOR NATIONAL CONVENTIONS.

Months before the time for the assembling of the national convention, while yet the delegates are unchosen and the prospective candidates coy, the newspapers begin to do their share of preparatory work, a few to urge their own cities upon the attention of the national committee which control the selection, and the others to discuss the merits of the various contestants for the distinction. When the contest narrows to a few rival cities, the local newspapers bespeak the local pride as the strife goes on. The local committees are at work, appointed, perhaps, by a non-partisan mass-meeting or a board of trade or some other civic force that directs the local boom activities. In the pride each contestant proclaims the certainty of choice

because of its own unequalled availability for the purpose, and country villages in rivalry for the honor of being emulated on a magnificent scale.

Up to this time the personality of the prospective candidates for ultimate nomination does not enter into the fight of the cities. That is a matter which rises later at the determining session of the national committee. The Washington, however, less of this, there is a commercial side to the matter of choosing the convention cities which cannot be ignored, even in a story of the newspaper side of things.

The local committee that starts out to canvass the community for cash contributions does not stand very heavily on subsidized hospitality or generous patriotism to stimulate subscriptions. There will be a few citizens who open their purses from civic pride or political affiliations, but for the purpose of trade, railway companies, hotels, theaters, and other enterprises, the city is not a party. It is a matter of business, and the subscription books in exact ratio to the profits they expect the convention to bring them.

It is with a pang, too, that we are forced to recall some of the tales of the harparding that accompanies proffered contribution and invitation. Manifestly, the convention in session two days would have behind it only half as much money as in four days; and manifestly, too, the convention actively engaged morning, noon, and night would not have more spending opportunities such as would exist if frequent adjournments were taken, evening sessions omitted, and opportunities for recreation given. Even statesmen have to recognize these things, and so it is that contributions are often accompanied by conditions and the clear understanding that the money shall not be easier through to a hurried conclusion, but that the session shall extend at least from Tuesday to Friday without the much unintermitted attention to saving the country, says Appleton's Magazine for June.

## IRRIGATION BONDS AS INVESTMENTS.

There has developed, practically within the past few years, an opportunity for investment which not only enables people profitably to employ their savings or surplus funds, but which also has a vast human significance and interest. This opportunity has developed from the work of reclaiming arid and unproductive soil by means of irrigation. Since private capital has been introduced as an aid to this activity, the result is that what are commonly known as irrigation bonds have come within the investment field. These bonds have a story that touches the whole American people. In 1894 Congress passed what is known as the Carey act, which gave each arid State the right to select one million acres of land and control the irrigation and cultivation of it. Seven States have taken advantage of it. Wyoming has been the most active in this work—Philadelphia Saturday Evening Post.

The land development project of the La Poudre Drain & Reservoir Co., by the Ambersons, is a typical one. It is located in the heart of the Colorado desert, where the land is well under way and large quantities of land have been taken. Mr. J. F. Burt is in town in the interests of the Amberson company and is meeting with much encouragement.

## CREDIT TO MASON S. STONE.

(From the Poultry Journal.)

This town, as well as Pawlet, Rupert and Wells, is fortunate in recognition which, through State Superintendent George H. Prouty, in the State Superintendent of schools whose undivided attention is to be devoted to the various schools throughout the towns. Thus are we to receive the benefits of an official whose attention is not diverted to other work, who can be expected to get results which will greatly increase the quality of attendance upon public schools, and at an expense less than that which has annually been paid out for school superintendence.

## THE GOVERNORSHIP.

**Senator W. J. Van Patten Has a Good Word for Hon. G. H. Prouty.**

To the Editor of the Free Press:  
Having been associated with the Hon. George H. Prouty in the State Superintendent of schools, I know his attitude toward public questions and what the people of Vermont could depend upon if he is elected to the office of governor for the next term.

It is well known that Mr. Prouty is a strong supporter of Gov. Proctor. He is all in favor of the re-election of the last Legislature. He is a man of independent thought and purpose, and the people of Vermont can depend upon him to give a continuance of the same general administrative purposes and principles of government as have proven so popular under the last Governor for the past two years. It appears to me that the one way to make sure of a continuation of the good work that we all feel that Gov. Proctor has done, will be to nominate Lieutenant Gov. Prouty for the office of governor and elect him in September by a rousing majority.

Sincerely yours,  
W. J. VAN PATTEN.

## SINCE MARY BOUGHT HER MERRY WIDOW HAT.

**A HAT-TIME HOMILY.**

I tell you what, the times has changed.  
Thirteen and a half years ago,  
The girl spreads itself right out,  
An' pulls us in, I vow!  
It's been a-comin' on for years—  
My dad can tell you that—  
But, somehow, I have felt it more  
Since Mary bought her Merry Widow Hat!

Now her an' me, we was engaged,  
The girl of Gossips' bit,  
I give her quite a pile of cash,  
To tog her out a bit.  
She took the fastest train that went,  
She knew what she was at—  
But, life ain't been the same for me—  
Since Mary bought her Merry Widow Hat!

At first I vowed I wouldn't be mad,<  
For all that wasted cash—  
But when she got the head-piece on,  
It knocked my plans ker-amash!  
The peaky think took all the room,  
No matter how we sat!  
I swore—an' now I sit alone—  
Since Mary bought her Merry Widow Hat!

Ho, hum, I've lost my faith in Spring,  
My faith in Woman, too!  
An' though, perhaps, I once was green,  
I'm shore that now I'm blue!  
The Merry Widow Waltz was fierce!  
Yes, once I bought her that to me.  
But all the world looks black to me,  
Since Mary bought her Merry Widow Hat!

—"Jack" Lowell in the Boston Journal.

## A FULL EXPLANATION.

Auntie—Tommy, I put three pies in here yesterday, and now there is only one. How is that?  
Tommy—Please, it was so dark, auntie, I didn't see that one!—Punch.

# Old Heads on New Shoulders!

It isn't that most young men are wiser than their fathers but in matters of dress any way they take more chances.

So the clothes that are called all sorts of names like "Varsity" or "Sincerity" or "Collegian" are really only fancy made suits for younger men. They are a little more prominent in pattern with pronounced wide shoulders.

Some, too, have buttoned pocket flaps and cuffs on the sleeves. The trousers are usually Peg Top and may be finished either with or without cuffs.

No reason why the older Boys shouldn't wear just such clothes if they are pleased with lighter colors for warm weather.

We have made special preparation in this sort of clothes and for that reason and because they were just right have sold a lot of them. They are all popular priced lines of suits, say from \$15.00 to \$20.00

This class of suits has been so much called for that some of the lines are already broken sizes and of course that means broken prices.

Whether you are younger or older don't delay about this business. See the suits. If you can be fitted among the odd ones you may have the profit.

**P. S.—Special lines of small sizes advertised last week in the big flyer contain at this writing some of the greatest bargains.**

# PEASE'S TWO STORES,

Main Street,  
Burlington

Allen Street,  
Winooski